

Showers and cooler to-
night, Tomorrow fair and
cooler.

The Washington Times

A Washington Paper
For Washington People

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

VIEWS ON LETTER OF PRESIDENT BY EDITOR-CRITICS

Party Organs Pay High
Tribute to Its Strong
Points.

SAY IT ANSWERS ALL

Opposition Writers Flay the
Executive and Charge Him
With Dreadful Things.

Editorial comment on the President's
letter of acceptance runs the gamut of
partisan opinion and is as far apart as
the poles, according to the party stand-
ard of each journal.

Hostile Critics Vanquished.

"Exactly suited to the resolute, ag-
gressive spirit of the party is the boldness
with which the President presses
home his argument from first to last,"
declares the "New York Tribune." It
thinks the Democrats who have been
expecting the President's letter "to in-
crease their troubles, will not be dis-
appointed, whatever they may say."

"The letter is necessarily less compact
than the speech of which it is an ampli-
fication," comments the "Tribune," and
for that reason it may not produce the
effect of verbal pungency which distin-
guished the earlier utterance; but hos-
tile critics will look in vain for a para-
graph which it would have been wiser
to omit, while fair minded readers will
acknowledge the skill with which every
Democratic weakness has been exposed,
and the thoroughness with which every
Republican position has been covered.

"The force of the Republican appeal
comes from the fact that the party has
nothing to conceal from the voters. Its
candidate finds a pleasure and an ad-
vantage in throwing upon its record all
the light at his command and invoking
the closest scrutiny of its promises."

Nothing Left in Doubt.

"A powerful and commanding pro-
duction" is what the "Philadelphia Press"
terms the President's letter, which
"takes high rank among the master-
pieces of American political literature."
"The whole argument of the Republi-
can campaign, offensive and defensive,
is compressed within its searching and
comprehensive pages," says the "Press."
"In every part it shows the insight of
the thinker and the grasp and decision
of the leader."

"Every sentence is a snapper and
every snapper cuts to the quick."
"Nothing is evaded, nothing extenu-
ated, nothing left in doubt," it says.

"The President's answer to Judge Par-
ker on the trust question knocks out his
foundation. Judge Parker said that the
common law is the legal remedy. The
answer is that there is no common law
of the United States. It has no place
in the Federal courts. The judicial can-
didate stumbled even on the law, and
when it comes to the record all the
facts are with the Administration."

Freedom of Labor.

"We do not suppose that in all the
writings of Theodore Roosevelt there is
another sentence that will survive it,"
says the "New York Sun." In quoting
the following:

"Within the limits defined by the Na-
tional Constitution the National Admin-
istration has sought to secure to every
man the full enjoyment of his right to
live his life and dispose of his property
and labor as he sees fit, best, so long
as he wrongs no one else."

Right from the Shoulder.

"In his letter President Roosevelt
strikes directly from the shoulder," says
the "Philadelphia Inquirer." "There is
nothing uncertain in his language. There
is neither squinting nor halting. His
blows tell every time, and they leave
the Democratic party without a leg to
stand upon."

"The document is the strongest of the
kind that has been issued in many
years."

"It is the sort that will do an Amer-
ican good to read."
"It is an appeal to the country to con-
sider the record on its merits."

"It is a challenge to the Democrats
to assail it and tell what they would
have done had they had the chance."

"It is full of splendid American doc-
trine."

"There is not a single sentence in it
from beginning to end, and there is
(Continued on Ninth Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

The cool weather covers the lake re-
gion and upper Mississippi valley, and
frosts, both light and heavy, were gen-
eral in upper Michigan, Wisconsin,
Eastern Minnesota, and in portions of
Iowa. Over the remainder of the
country the temperatures have changed
but little, except in the Northwest and
extreme central West, where they have
risen.

There have been showers in the cen-
tral valleys, the lake region, the eastern
New England.

In the West the weather was mostly
fair.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 71
12 noon 72
3 p. m. 73
6 p. m. 74

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

(Registered at Adick's Standard thermometer.)
9 a. m. 76
12 noon 77
3 p. m. 78
6 p. m. 79

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 5:16
Sun rises tomorrow 5:33

TIDE TABLE.

Low tide today 4:32 p. m.
High tide today 10:38 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 4:44 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 10:35 a. m., 11:00 p. m.

PINE TREE VOYERS GO TO THE POLLS

Four State Tickets in the Field—Contest
Centers Around Size of the Republi-
can Plurality—Leaders' Claims.

TODAY'S ELECTION IN MAINE

THE CANDIDATES:

Republican—William T. Cobb, of Rockland.
Democratic—Cyrus W. Davis, of Waterville.
Prohibition—Nathan F. Woodbury, of Auburn.
Socialist—Wilbur G. Hapgood, of Skowhegan.

MAINE'S REPUBLICAN RECORD:

1892, Plurality, 12,503.
1894, Plurality, 38,917.
1896, Plurality, 48,246.
1898, Plurality, 24,415.
1900, Plurality, 33,384.
1902, Plurality, 25,247.

This year's rival claims:

Republican Chairman M. F. Simpson:

"Cobb will have a plurality of from 15,000 to 20,000. Anything be-
yond the first named total will be a vote of confidence in the party."

Democratic Chairman Edgar L. Jones:

"A single vote less than the plurality in the last Presidential year
(33,384 in 1900) will be a victory for us."

Election day in Maine.

This is the event on today's political
calendar which is attracting attention
throughout the country. Next to Ver-
mont, the barometer State, greatest in-
terest in Presidential years is always
centered in Maine, in order to see which
the political winds are blowing.

Four tickets are in the field, but the
voting strength is not broken up as
greatly as might be supposed from that
fact. The contest is between the Re-
publican and Democratic candidates,
and the great point of interest is only
the size of the plurality.

Claims Vary Greatly.

According to today's news dispatches
rival claims are greatly at variance,
with one another from the fact of their
being based on pluralities in different
years past. Democratic leaders have
been harping on the high Republican fig-
ures in the Bryan campaigns, when
Democrats voted the Republican ticket.

Those years are not regarded by Re-
publican leaders as proper figures for
argument. They say the Democrats
claim to be reunited this year, and that
therefore, they ought naturally to poll
a much larger vote than in the years
when the party was admittedly split.
The campaign has been brief, brisk
and broad. It did not begin until the
last of August, and both parties had the
benefit of national talent. Rallies were
held in every county, all the cities, and
a large number of the towns, but were,
as a rule, poorly attended. Neverthe-
less the party managers confidently be-
lieve that the voters have kept well
informed of the issues raised, and with
good weather anticipate a large vote.

A study of the figures at past elections
shows that only a few times since 1856
has the Republican plurality exceeded
30,000 in a Presidential year. In off
years it has been more variable, ex-
cesses of local issues, like prohibition, changed
the straight party lines. Excluding
the remarkably high figures of the two
Bryan campaigns the average Republi-
can plurality has been a little more
than 18,000.

Republican leaders aver, therefore,
that a plurality ranging from 17,000 to
20,000 will show that the Republican
preponderance in Maine is as great now
as it has been at any time in the last
forty years, except in the campaigns of
1888 and 1900, a plurality between 20,000
and 30,000 will be a gain on any result
attained at any time between 1856 and
1896, while a plurality exceeding 25,000
will show that the exceptional condi-
tions of 1896 and 1900 still in part exist.

Republicans Preponderate.

Besides selecting a governor, Maine
voters are today expressing their pre-
ference for Representatives in Congress,
members of the State Legislature, and
county officials. All the Republican
Representatives are again on the ticket.
—Amos L. Allen, Charles E. Littlefield,
ex-Gov. Edwin C. Burleigh, and ex-Gov.
Llewellyn Powers, their respective
Democratic opponents are Luther R.
Morse, First district; Horatio G. Foss,
Second; Eliot N. Benson, Third, and
William H. Pattison, Fourth.

The State Legislature now stands—
Republican representatives, 130; Democ-
rats, 20; Republican senators, 20; Democ-
rats, 1. The Democrats expect to in-
crease their representation in the house
to at least fifty, and their representation
in the upper branch to four.

Mattingly's Argument In the Waggaman Case Urges Court to Declare Him a Bankrupt on Showing of Petition Filed by the Catho- lic University.

In view of the answer made by the
Catholic University filed in the Thomas
E. Waggaman bankruptcy proceedings,
William F. Mattingly, of counsel for the
petitioners, today asked that Waggaman
be declared a bankrupt.

The hearing in the matter, which was
began Tuesday last before Justice An-
derson, and postponed on motion of
Charles J. Bonaparte, of counsel for the
Catholic University, was resumed this
morning.

Mr. Bonaparte asked leave of the
court until today to make answer for
the university. When this was granted
Mr. Mattingly also asked for leave to
file an amended petition in the proceed-
ings. This morning, however, after
hearing the answer of the university, he
decided not to file a supplemental peti-
tion in the matter.

The whole of the morning session of
the court, with the exception of a few
minutes occupied by George E. Hamil-
ton in reading the answer of the Catho-
lic University, was taken up by Mr.
Mattingly, in his argument in support
of his motion to have Waggaman ad-
judicated a bankrupt.

Among other things, Mr. Mattingly,
in discussing the answer of the univer-
sity, said:

"While not a Catholic myself, I have
sufficient confidence in Catholicity and
its sense of moral honesty to believe
that in the very showing of the univer-
sity it will not claim preference in
bankruptcy proceedings hereafter, but
surrender."

An Act of Bankruptcy.

The whole force of Mr. Mattingly's
argument was to show that the mak-
ing of the deed of property to the Catho-
lic University was an act of bank-
ruptcy, because it, in fact, made the
institution a preferred creditor.

"The sole question, he said, to be de-
termined in the proceedings under con-
sideration by the court is whether on
the date Waggaman made the deed of
trust in question, to secure the univer-
sity, he was in fact insolvent."

The making of the deed of trust he
argued, in itself, was making the univer-
sity a preferred creditor. This pref-

erence, however, he said, was no attack
upon the validity of the deed, unless it
is plainly shown that it was made with
a purpose to make a preference of one
creditor above another.

The validity of this deed of trust, Mr.
Mattingly said, may be a matter of sub-
sequent litigation. It is not a question
at issue now. If the Catholic University
can show, he said, it had no reason to
believe that the deed was made other
than for a preference over other creditors
then there can be no doubt of the val-
idity of the deed.

Law in the Case.

Mr. Mattingly discussed at length the
law governing the case. He argued that
if the deed of trust did in fact give
a preference, no matter what the uni-
versity thought of it—if Waggaman at
the time was insolvent—it was an act
of bankruptcy.

So, really, he said, the only question at
issue is, was Waggaman insolvent at
the time he made the deed of trust?

The law, Mr. Mattingly said, holds that
under the circumstances, a transfer of
property, either direct or indirect, is a
preference, and an intent to prefer is
not required to be shown, but is pre-
sumed, if by it one creditor is given ad-
vantage over another.

He also called the attention of the
court to the fact that Waggaman, in his
answer admitted his indebtedness, ad-
mitted making the deed of trust to the
Catholic University, but does not, as
it was his express duty to do, deny
that at the time of so doing he was in-
solvent. On the contrary, he contended
that his assets would more than meet
and cover his indebtedness.

Insolvency Admitted.

Still later in an additional answer
he said Waggaman admitted his in-
solvent and his inability to meet his
obligations. And further says this was
the intent and purpose to convey in his
original answer.

When an adjournment was taken at
the recess hour Mr. Mattingly had not
concluded his argument, but was con-
cluded a few minutes before 2
o'clock.

Mr. Mattingly was followed by Charles
J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who with
Hamilton & Colbert, of this city, repre-
sented the Catholic University.

Capt. D. P. LIEBHARDT



WHO TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

One of the Most Popular Government Employees in Washington. For the Past
Seven Years He Has Served as Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office.

FIND NO MOTIVE FOR HIS SUICIDE

Captain Liebhardt's Death
Surprises Friends.

HE LEAVES THREE LETTERS

Says He Was Hounded by an Overma-
stering Desire to Take His
Own Life.

With sorrow and surprise friends of
Capt. David P. Liebhardt, for eleven
years superintendent of the Dead Letter
Office of the Postoffice Department,
learned of his suicide in his office last
evening.

Known as a man who attended to his
own business, reserved and modest, Cap-
tain Liebhardt worked week after week
in the Dead Letter Office, mingling with
his fellow-department workers, talked
pleasantly and joked with them, but at
the same time he was intimate suicide, al-
though from letters which he left on his
desk it is evident that self-destruction
was uppermost in his mind for many
weeks before he came to the point of
taking his life.

Possibly the three men in Washington
most closely associated with Captain
Liebhardt were Major French, auditor
for the navy, Charles H. Dalzell, and
Ward Burlingame, chief clerk of the
Dead Letter Office.

Keeps His Own Counsel.

Daily he came in contact with them,
and although there seems to be no doubt
of the fact that he contemplated sui-
cide for a long time, his closest friends
say he never intimated to them that he
had such an intention, though he did
on many occasions tell them of his
troubles and of his ill health.

One of his friends today said the cap-
tain once said: "There is one way out
of it if a man can stand it," but this
remark was laughed away, and at no
other time did he make any further
reference to remedying his troubles.

Chief Clerk Dalzell and Mr. Dalzell
were summoned from their homes at
an early hour this morning to go to
the Postoffice Department to take
charge of the body. Mrs. Liebhardt
was taken to the captain's office, and
immediately upon seeing her hus-
band lying dead across the desk, at
which he had labored for more than a
decade.

At noon Mrs. Liebhardt, accompanied
by her son, who is absent from his
desk in the Postoffice in order that he
might make arrangements for sending
the body to Milton, Ind., where the in-
terment will be made, went to the in-
terment establishment of J. William
Lee to view the remains for the last
time. She bore the strain better than
was expected and returned to her home.

Shot Himself While Alone.

Unable to overcome a suicidal impulse
which had persisted for weeks, Cap-
tain Liebhardt shot himself with a .38-
caliber revolver some time last night
while sitting at his desk in room 235 of
the Postoffice Department.

His head on his desk, face buried in a
pool of his own blood, which had soaked
through the large desk blotter, and
the apparent new revolver lying close
to his right hand, the dead man was
found shortly before 1 o'clock this morn-
ing by Acting Lieut. R. Lee Spier, of
the Postoffice watch, who took charge
of the building at 11:30 o'clock last
night.

Captain Liebhardt had been suffering
with acute indigestion for some time,
and in fact had not slept in a bed for
four months. Unable to lie down, be-
cause of the sensation of suffocation at-
tendant upon his trouble, he took his
rest in a Morris chair.

For the past week his suffering had
been more poignant than usual and he
had had scarcely any sleep at all.

Captain Liebhardt was sixty years old.
(Continued on Second Page)

LEADERS REVIEW PACKERS' STRIKE

American Federation of La-
bor Council in Session.

MAKE ATTACK ON BREWERS

Firemen Would Have Union's Charter
Revoked—Prominent Men
in Attendance.

Prominent labor leaders are in Wash-
ington today attending the quarterly
meeting of the executive council of the
American Federation of Labor.

At this morning's session Timothy
Healy, president of the International
Firemen's Union, and John Kenny, pres-
ident of the Steam Engineers' Associa-
tion, both of New York, appeared before
the council to demand a revocation of
the charter of the United Brewers' As-
sociation on the ground that that body
has infringed upon the firemen's rights.

The Dispute.

The dispute between these three
unions has been of long standing, and
recently the American Federation of
Labor made a decision in the case, fix-
ing the jurisdiction of the brewers. The
engineers and firemen's unions now
claim that the brewers have violated
this jurisdiction. They ask the execu-
tive council to take action on the evic-
dence already in their hands. Nothing
was done in the matter this morning.

The council went into a thorough re-
view of the meat packers' strike in
Chicago. There was much criticism of
the way the strike was conducted.

Industrial conditions in the country
were reviewed. The council adjourned
at 2 o'clock and will reconvene at 2
o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Those Present.

Those present were President Samuel
Gompers, Washington, first vice
president Chas. J. Smith, Chicago, Typog-
raphical Union; Treasurer John B. Lennon,
Boston, International Brotherhood of
Teamsters; First Vice President James
Duncan, Quincy, Mass., secretary Gran-
ville Cutler, National Association;
Second Vice President John Mitchell,
Indianapolis, president United Mine
Workers; Third Vice President James
O'Connell, Washington, secretary
National Association of Machinists;
Fourth Vice President Max Morris, Den-
ver, Col., secretary Retail Clerks' As-
sociation; Daniel J. Keefe, Detroit, secretary
National Association of Longshoremen.

The next quarterly meeting of the
council will be held in San Francisco
just previous to the annual convention
of the American Federation of Labor,
which convenes November 14.

CAVALRY BAND WILL COME TO FORT MYER

Orders were issued today by the War
Department for the headquarters and
band of the Seventh Cavalry to take
station at Fort Myer, Va., with the
first squadron of the regiment, which
is ordered into camp at Fort Myer pend-
ing the departure of the Second squad-
ron of the Fifteenth Cavalry, which is
ordered to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

The order, issued Saturday for the
first squadron of the Seventh Cavalry
to go to Fort Myer without headquar-
ters and band, caused much comment as
it is necessary to have a military band
near Washington. The supplementary
order was received with much satisfac-
tion by officers stationed at the War
Department.

Flynn's Business College, 8th & d K.
Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a yr.—
Advt.

RUSSIANS AGAIN FLEE TO NORTH

Kuropatkin and His Army in Full Retreat,
Withdrawing From Mukden—Will
Make a Stand at Tieling.

OYAMA ARRANGING HIS PLANS
TO DRIVE ENEMY TO HARBIN

Bandits Harass Troops and Interfere With
Traffic—Japs Find Dum-Dum Bullets
in Captured Ammunition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—General Kuropatkin and his army
are again in full retreat.
Forces resting at Mukden are fast retiring to Tieling.
Tieling is forty miles north of Mukden. It is here that a stand will
be made against any advance the Japanese may attempt.

JAPS HAVE LARGE CAMPS.

Lieutenant General Sakharoff reports that the Japanese have not
penetrated north of Yantai in any numbers. He reports further that
the enemy have large camps on the railway south toward Liao-Yang.
Dangerous and costly efforts are being made to delay the Japanese
advance.

General Kuropatkin reports encounters between patrols. Numer-
ous stragglers have been shot or captured and tortured to death by
Manchurian bandits, who are appearing everywhere. They are inter-
fering with traffic around Mukden.

GENERAL MISTCHENKI NOT DEAD.

Official dispatches received here deny the report that General
Mistchenki, who commanded the Russian east at Liao-Yang, is killed.
Two Japanese were arrested today. One had joined the Greek
Catholic Church and married a Russian girl. From documents seized
they are believed to be naval officers acting as spies.

HOSPITALS IN THE FIELD.

TIENTSIN, China, Sept. 12.—Every village for fifty miles around
Liao-Yang has been turned into a hospital, and every field into a crema-
tory or graveyard.

Field Marshal Oyama is arranging his plans to follow the Russians,
and if possible drive them northward to Harbin.

The Japanese today made the charge officially through their lega-
tion here that the Russians have been using dum-dum bullets. A dis-
patch from the foreign office at Tokyo received by Minister Takahira
this morning says:
"The Manchurian army reports that two kinds of dum-dum bullets
have been found among the munitions of war captured in the battle of
Liao-Yang."

Scribes Much Disgusted At Treatment by Japs

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Bennett Burleigh,
correspondent of the "Telegraph," cal-
ling from Tientsin, where he has gone
to escape the Japanese censorship,
voices the annoyance of the correspond-
ents at the restrictions placed on them
by the Japanese.

The effect of the cutting off by the
Japanese of the sending of news has
been for some time distinctly visible in
the tone of the dispatches of English
correspondents, whose praise and admi-
ration of the Japanese except as fight-
ing men have considerably cooled.

The "Telegraph's" correspondent says
that the dislike of all foreigners, to
whom the Japanese owe much, is still a
feature, particularly in high military
circles, but that the men and younger
officers are agreeable, accessible and
companionable, though feudalism being
rampant the action of the staff taints
them.

For these and other reasons all cor-
respondents are precluded from doing
their duty or honest work. The at-
taches, almost without exception, pri-
vately express the deepest disappoint-
ment and more. None of the correspon-
dents or attaches is permitted to see
the fighting at a nearer point than six
miles.

Only correspondents who break away
can join the fighting lines even after a
battle. The Japanese staff prevents cor-
respondents until the second day from
visiting a field.

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